

#### §4. Development of an $\text{He}^-$ Source for a Diagnostic Beam of Alpha Particle Measurement

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A double-charge exchange type of  $\text{He}^-$  source using a Rb gas cell is under development for the purpose of application to the alpha-particle measurement. In Fig.1 is shown the schematics of the setup used for the  $\text{He}^-$  extraction experiment. A beam of  $\text{He}^+$  is extracted from an 8.5 cm-diam 10 cm-long compact multicusp ion source by a 6 mm-diam three-electrode-extraction-structure. It passes through the 1 cm-diam entrance aperture of the charge exchange cell of Rb. The  $\text{He}^-$  beam produced in the charge exchange cell is detected with a Faraday cup after the charge separation by a pair of permanent magnets.

Because a high conversion efficiency is expected at relatively low beam energy ( $\sim 7$  keV) in Rb, dispersion of a beam is a serious problem. The gap distance of the first acceleration electrode has been increased up to 9 mm to obtain the maximum  $\text{He}^+$  current. In Fig. 2 is shown the  $\text{He}^+$  current as a function of deceleration voltage for the discharge current of 1A, 2A, and 3A.

Line emissions in the Rb-cell is contiuuously monitored, as shown in Fig.3. Transition lines from  $n=3$  to  $n=2$  of both  $\text{He}(g, {}^1\text{S})$  and  $\text{He}(m, {}^3\text{S})$  are observed (Fig. 3), indicating the optimum beam energy for  $\text{He}^-$  production (Fig. 4).

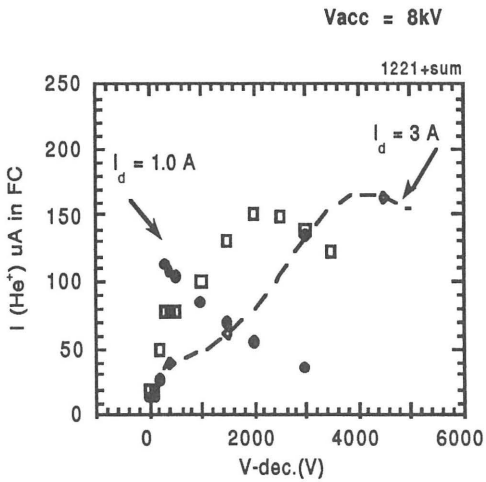
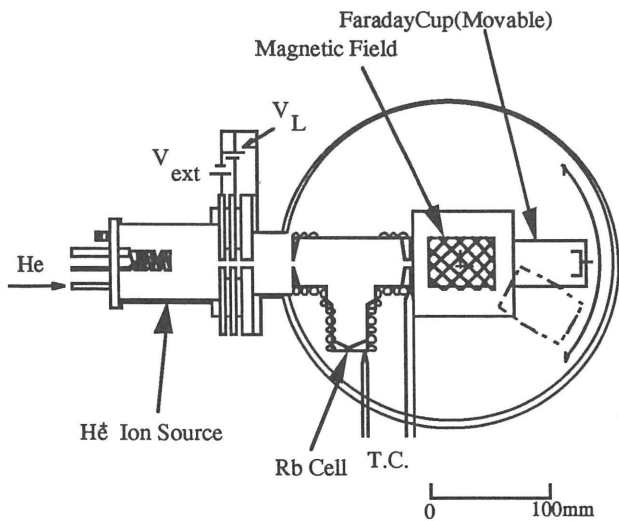


Fig. 2 Extracted  $\text{He}^+$  beam current

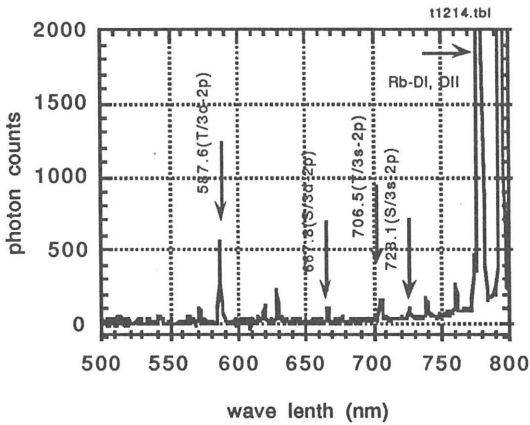


Fig. 3 Line emissions in the Rb-cell. Rb vapor pressures can be monitored by Rb- DI,DII intensity, and the lines of 587.6 nm and 706.5 are showing the metastable He atoms in the cell.

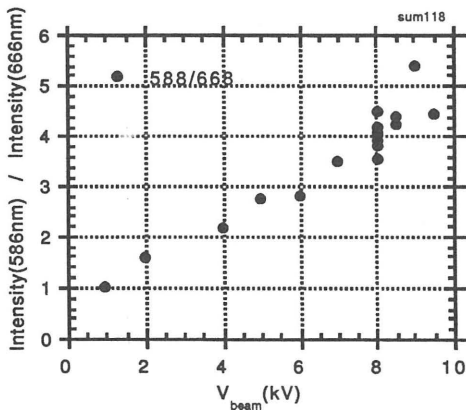


Fig.4 The line ratio of transitions from  $n=3 \rightarrow 2$  of  $\text{He}(m, {}^3\text{S})$  to that of  $\text{He}(g, {}^1\text{S})$ .